



Basic elements for a comprehensive SDG monitoring framework

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Eurostat's experience

*Monitoring of the **EU Sustainable Development Strategy***



*Statistical support to **Europe 2020**,
the EU's overall strategy for smart,
sustainable and inclusive growth*



Methodological papers

Getting messages across using indicators

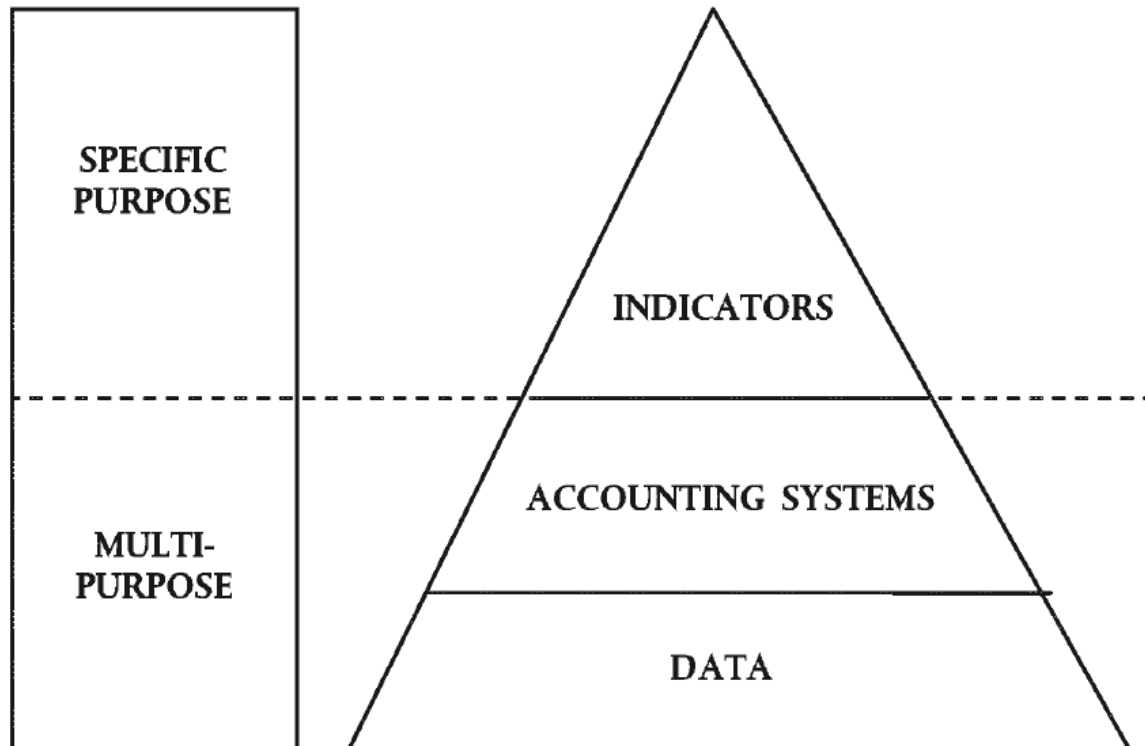
A handbook based on experiences from assessing Sustainable Development Indicators - 2014 edition



Towards a harmonised methodology for statistical indicators

Part 1: Indicator typologies and terminologies - 2014 edition

Indicators in the statistical information infrastructure



Example:

Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP

How much have we invested in innovation?

Nominal GDP

Annual R&D expenditure

Building up a comprehensive SDG monitoring framework

(1) Methodological aspects

- Conceptual basis:
Goals & targets defined by post-2015 agenda
- Translation of goals and targets to indicators
- Acknowledgment of quality requirements & statistical standards for indicator selection
- Application of sound statistical practices and transparent assessment methodologies

Building up a comprehensive SDG monitoring framework

(2) Operational aspects

- Creation of monitoring mechanism & cycles to enable independent, transparent and reliable assessment of progress towards SDGs.
- Communication of SDG indicator set & dissemination of progress is crucial for the monitoring framework and the achievement of SDGs.
- Statistical offices ensure balanced, quality assured measuring & monitoring from a cross-sectorial perspective.

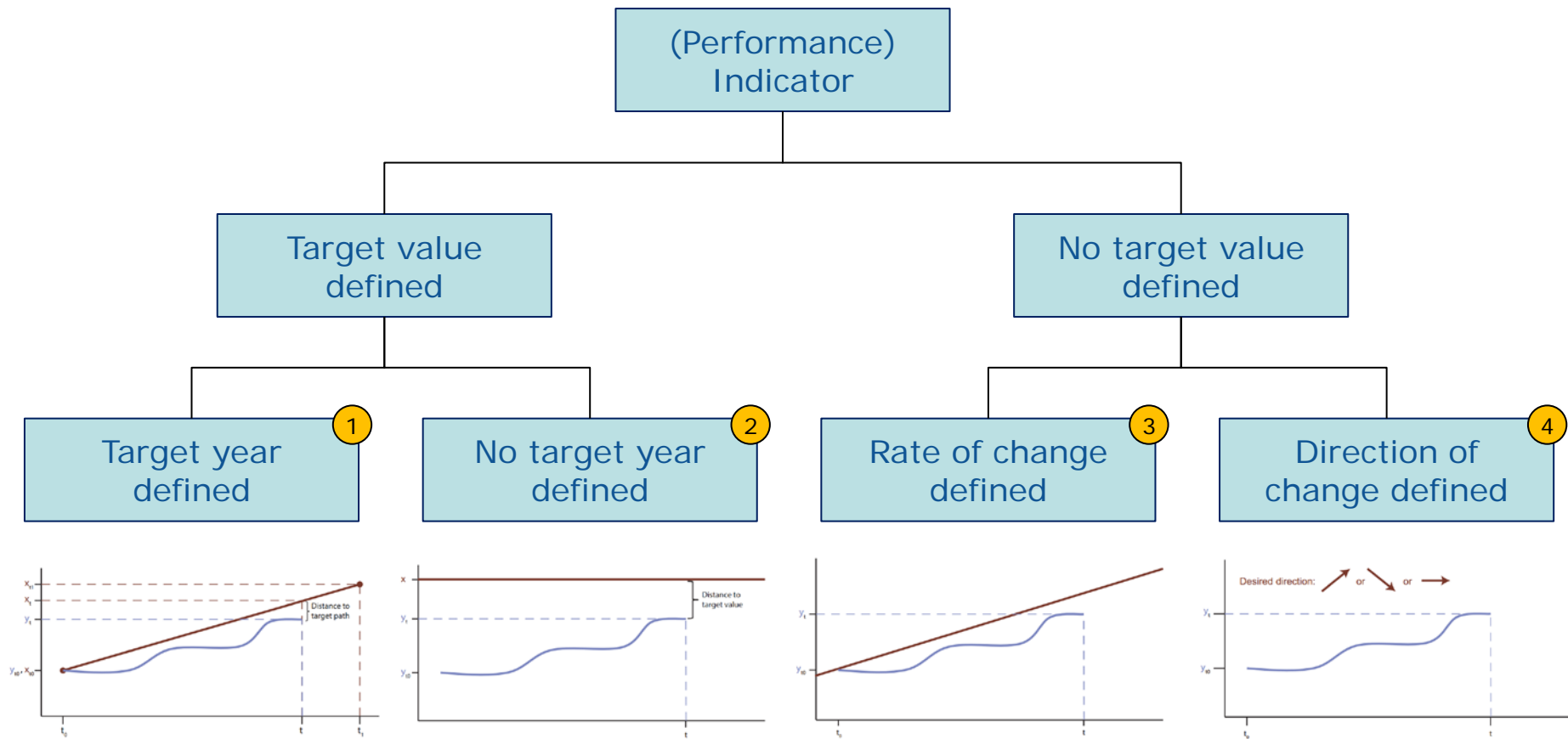
Structure of goals, targets & indicators

The hierarchical MDG framework as a "skeleton", around which a SDG indicator set can be constructed?



The structure of targets and indicators needs to be flexible to integrate regional/national situations and data availabilities.

Indicator-based assessment



Challenges of post-2015 monitoring

- Expected large number of indicators; including disaggregations
 - MDG: 8 goals – 21 targets – 60 indicators
 - SDG: 16(17) goals – 150(169) targets - ??? indicators
- Enhancement of statistical capacities and exploring of new datasources.

Conclusions

An effective, widely used, comprehensive SDG monitoring framework provide essential support in order to achieve the SDGs.

Build up a SDG monitoring framework will be an iterative process with many different organisations and institutions involved.

What role for the statistical community?

The early engagement of the statistical community in the process of formulating targets and indicators is necessary to ensure that the monitoring is firmly grounded on established principles and sound statistical practice.

(Lessons Learned from MDG Monitoring from a Statistical Perspective, UN Task-Team)



Thank you for your attention.

